

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.10

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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February 12 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 54. 2 p.m. 59
Humidity 94. 73

February 12, 1915

Temperature 6 a.m. 52 p.m. 60
Humidity 62 " 57

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2829 日廿月二年實甲

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1915.

五十年 號二月十二英

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

U. S. NOTES TO BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

GERMANY WARNED AGAINST ATTACKING MERCHANT VESSELS.

American Cargo Seized by British Authorities.

[Router's Service to The "Telegraph."]
FOODSTUFFS DESTINED TO GERMANY.

Britain Seizes American Cargo.

Feb. 11, 3.35 p.m.
The British authorities have seized the cargo of foodstuffs on the American steamer Wilhelmina, which has arrived at Falmouth. The cargo was consigned to an American subject in Hamburg. The seizure is justified by the German Government's appropriation and distribution of foodstuffs, as the cargo would otherwise have been passed as destined to the civilian population.

U. S. Notes to Britain and Germany.

Feb. 11, 3.35 p.m.
Router's correspondent at Washington states that the Government has sent Notes to Britain and Germany. Both are friendly in tone. The former makes observations regarding the use of neutral flags, pointing out that frequent use might endanger neutral vessels.

A Warning.

The Note to Germany makes it clear that any attack on a vessel flying the American flag without its being definitely ascertained that the use of the flag is fictitious will be viewed as a grave matter and will result in serious complications.

The Indian Situation.

The following telegram has been received by the General Officer Commanding in Hongkong:

Delhi, Feb. 11, 8.41 p.m.

Situation in India continues to be generally satisfactory. Frontier remains quiet.

Chief General Staff, Delhi.

French Reports.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking).

Feb. 11.

On the 9th, there was only artillery fighting on the Aisne and in Champagne, which was distinctly fierce. The French blew up a German trench at Fay, south-east of Peronne.

(Haove Telegrams.)

Feb. 10, 8.15 p.m.

French Government Stock now stands at Fr. 71.50. On the 9th, fierce artillery fighting prevailed at several points on the front, notably on the Aisne and in Champagne.

An unimportant infantry action took place in Lorraine, north-east of Manonvilliers, where we repulsed attacks by the enemy.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

A Petrograd message says that on the opening of the Duma, M. Sazanoff, the Foreign Minister, was continually cheered. He spoke of the unity between the Powers of the Triple Entente and declared that Russia was sure of final victory.

Speakers of every party affirmed that the Allies must crush Germany before signing peace, which must not be concluded separately.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

The Ways of a Rebel.

Feb. 10, 3.25 p.m.
The Pretoria News, which has announced that the Germans have shot the rebel leader Maritz for treachery, now adds that Maritz had asked officers of the Union forces whether his life would be spared if he surrendered. He was told that no conditions could be granted. Maritz left on the understanding that, besides surrendering himself, he would try and bring in the German artillery.

The Pretoria News gives a new version of the fight at Kakamas. It says that Maritz was leading the Germans there when his treachery was discovered, and that the German artillery was only extricated with the greatest difficulty after severe loss.

A Lull.

Feb. 10, 4.45 p.m.

To-day's Paris communiqué says:

There have been only artillery engagements of some intensity and a small infantry affair to the north-east of Manonvilliers. Our outposts drove back the enemy's posts from Remasbois.

Austrian Depression.

Feb. 10, 7.20 p.m.

A message from Amsterdam states that a pessimistic Austrian communiqué says that deep snow in the Carpathians greatly impedes marching and fighting.

The statement admits that the Russians are strongly pressing against the Dukla Pass, and that the remainder of the Russian front is so strongly fortified that the Austrian operations are rendered slow.

The communiqué concludes:—"Heavy fighting and bitter difficulties are experienced. We must be content to press the enemy back, step by step, and to repel his attempts to break through without weakening the remainder of our front."

Britain's Great Army.

Feb. 10, 10 p.m.

The House of Commons has unanimously adopted the Army Estimates for 3,000,000 men.

Good Work by Russian Destroyers.

Feb. 11, 5.30 a.m.

An official statement issued at Petrograd states that Russian destroyers in the Black Sea bombarded three batteries at Trebizond (Asia Minor), destroyed three bridges at Platana and Rize and sank fifty sailing ships.

Russia's Daily War Bill.

Feb. 11, 5.30 a.m.

A Petrograd telegram states that the Duma and Council of Empire have voted the Budget.

In the course of the debate, it was stated that the war was costing Russia £1,400,000 sterling daily. It was also stated that Russian trade is operating practically unchanged.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

The Sinking of British Merchantmen.

The Admiralty has published reports of masters of the British ships Ikaria and Toko Mara, which were torpedoed by German submarines.

The Ikaria was on a voyage from Brazil to Havre and London when, on January 31, at a point to the north-west of Havre, the ship was struck by a torpedo and began to sink. The only warning was the sight of the torpedo trail when 30 feet from the ship. The ship was, however, towed into Havre.

The Toko Mara was on a voyage from New Zealand to Havre, and was also struck by a torpedo near Havre, entirely without warning. The Master sighted a periscope thus establishing the cause of disaster. The ship sank immediately. The crew were saved by a French mine-sweeper.

The British ship Oriole has been missing since January 30. She was bound to Havre. There is grave reason to fear that she was also sunk by a German submarine with the loss of all hands, as life-boats marked Oriole have been washed up at Rye, Sussex.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(From Ceylon Papers).

Wilson Liner Sinks.

The Wilson liner Hydra has foundered off the coast of Donegal owing to the shifting of the cargo in a storm. Two of the crew reached shore. A boat containing 18 men is missing.

Premature Rejoicing.

Calcutta, January 24th.—With reference to the report that the Governor of Chander Nagore has received a telegram announcing a general German repulse, the Statesman says that the telegram which gave rise to the report was despatched from Paris on Friday at 7 p.m. It was addressed, not to the Governor, but to the Procureur de la République at Chander Nagore, and consisted of two code words, which, as agreed upon in August, were interpreted:—"Germans repelled from French soil. Hoist flags." The officials at Chander Nagore were satisfied with the authenticity of the telegram, but the official communiques of a later date indicate that this rejoicing was premature.

Roumania Preparing.

London, Jan. 23rd.—A Civil and Military Gazette cablegram quotes the Morning Post's correspondent at Brno to the effect that Roumanian students at Swiss universities have been ordered by telegram to rejoin their regiments.

Accident in the Suez Canal.

London, Jan. 20th.—The Ophir has gone ashore in the Suez Canal on her voyage to London from Brisbane.

The War with Turkey.

A Cairo communiqué says that as the concentration of the Turkish Army south of Palestine progresses, the difficulties of an advance across Sinai are increasingly apparent. Only one route is possible and points where a force advancing can attack equally circumscribed. Lines of defence on the canal are designed according to the latest experience gained in Europe, and the Turks must advance over an open ground exposed to the fire of heavy guns of warships, rifles and machine guns.

The Wheat Supply.

London, Jan. 20th.—The cessation of the prolonged rain in the Argentine, which up to the present has prevented movements in the wheat crop, together with huge shipments en route from Canada and America, has favourably influenced the markets and a fall of a shilling per quarter in the English markets was registered to-day. A further easement in the prices is expected.

The Position of America.

Washington.—Mr. Lodge, in the Senate, opposed the Ship Purchase Bill, stating that it would bring the United States within measurable distance of war not merely with England, but with France, Russia, and Japan. The purchase of the torn German vessels would relieve the owners of the heavy expense of upkeep, besides handing them about forty million dollars. Therefore, great assistance would be given to one of the belligerents which might be construed as a breach of neutrality.

Referring to the case of the Dacia, Mr. Lodge added that it seemed a dangerous business indulging in such test cases in a time of war.

Novel War Implements.

An officer describing instruments of warfare says they have been using a wonderful pistol firing fire balls and lifting up the ground. We have got a new kind of bomb. One killed 30 Germans recently. It is reported that the Germans have got a land torpedo burrowing under the earth.

AUSTRIAN PRINCE IN GERMANY.

The mission of the Austrian heir presumptive to Germany is exciting considerable speculation. It is believed in some quarters that he is seeking Germany's permission to conclude a separate peace, although in view of the pro-German sympathies of Baron Burian it is more probable that the object of the mission is to secure greater support from Germany, particularly in order to check the growing peace movement in Austria.

Holland to Keep Army on Service.

London, Jan. 23.—The Hague.—A Note to Parliament says that now, as in August, the entire military force must be at the immediate disposition of the Government. It adds that Government naturally is in possession of information on this subject, of which the public has no knowledge, and it considers it contrary to the interests of the country to make any communication therewith.

Aeroplanes at War.

London, Jan. 23.—Dunkirk.—An eye-witness says that the aerial battle here was most thrilling. German aeroplanes swooped on the town and dropped a record number of bombs. Repeated violent explosions were heard. Then there was a magnificent sight. The French and British aeroplanes appeared and a fierce fight ensued in which the Allies drove the Germans before them. There were few casualties owing to the inhabitants' calmness, experiencing teaching them to go to their cellars promptly. A single Taube reappeared in the afternoon and dropped one bomb, when it had to go at full speed to escape.

Enemy Troops Transferred.

London, Jan. 24th, Rome.—It is understood that an exchange of Austrian and German troops is being arranged. A considerable number of Germans are to go to Hungary and Austrians are to be sent to Flanders. American Cotton Adventure.

Washington.—The War Risk Bureau, after consultation with the Treasury, has agreed to insure the cargo of cotton on the Dacia, but not the ship. It is understood that the State Department has not advised the vessel's sailing but is leaving with the owners the responsibility of a decision. It is rumoured in New York that the Dacia has left Galveston for Norfolk, Virginia, keeping inside the three mile limit.

The Recent Air Raid.

The air raid on the English Coast is regarded as a reconnaissance owing to the smallness of the bombs, which, nevertheless, were most powerful. One unexploded bomb was found; it weighed nearly sixty pounds. There is the wildest delight in Germany, where the raid is described as only the beginning. The Kaiser congratulated Count Zeppelin on the "Commander of My Air Fleet."

Invasion of Belgium—A Significant Poster.

New York, Dec. 29.—Mr. Courtrell, a Kentucky resident, who was in Belgium for 17 years, states that on visiting Liege immediately after the German occupation, he noticed German military posters, headed, in German, "The City of Liege," with the printed date, "1916," cancelled in blue pencil, and the date of 1914 substituted, proving that it was the Kaiser's long premeditated intention to invade Belgium.

TO-DAY.

WEATHER FORECAST.

FAIR

Barometer 30.10

Temperature 6 a.m. 52 p.m. 60

Humidity 62 " 57

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The war is costing Russia \$1,400,000 daily.

In spite of the war, Russian trade is operating practically unchanged.

The U. S. Government has sent Notes to Britain and Germany regarding the use of neutral flags.

The House of Commons has unanimously adopted the Army Estimates providing for three million men.

The latest Austrian communiqué dealing with the fighting in the Carpathians is pessimistic in tone.

It is stated that the rebel Maritz intended to bring in the German artillery besides surrendering himself.

The Foreign Office has issued a statement regarding the torpedoing of British merchantmen by the Germans.

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea have bombarded batteries at Trebizond, destroyed three bridges and sunk 50 sailing ships.

It is reported that the treachery of the rebel Maritz was discovered when he was leading the Germans at Kakmas and that the German artillery was only extricated with the greatest difficulty.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

A special article on foodstuffs as contraband appears elsewhere; "Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and an article headed "Merry French Soldiers" appear on page 3.

Commander Susmann's concluding lecture on the evolution of Germany is reported elsewhere.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

"The Grotesques," Theatre Royal

Royal—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday, February 15.

Italian Grand Opera Co.—

GENERAL NEWS.

Opened in Penang.
Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., the well-known soap manufacturers, have opened at office at Penang. Mr. Mowbray Jones, who is well-known in the Straits, has been appointed to act as manager for the company.

Football During War—Tommy's Opinion.

An interesting sidelight is thrown on the question whether football should be continued during the present crisis by a letter sent to a football official in Blackburn by Mr. H. Haworth, a local referee called up as a reservist. He was sent a referee's chart, which he was greatly interested in while in the trenches. He writes:—"You would be surprised how Tommy takes an interest in football, although he is in the trenches. I think if the F.A. had decided to abandon the remaining matches, it would have been a great disappointment to all out here. It livened them up to get the results and to hear the goals as to which team is best."

The Semenyih Raid.

Kuala Lumpur, Feb. 2.—Mr. Justice Iates to-day sentenced to death four Chinese participants in the raid at Semenyih on Nov. 26th. Another was given a two years' sentence for receiving property. The judge characterised it as an atrocious crime.—*Singapore Free Press*.

Ship Purchase Bill.

Washington, February 4.—It looks now as though it is impossible for the Ship Purchase Bill to pass in the Senate. Mr. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Philippines committee, is standing by with the Jones bill and is watching for the first opportunity to call it up for action.

Ipoh's Easter Gymkhana.

Ipo, February 2.—The gymkhana committee has decided to hold races on April 3 and 5, Easter Saturday and Monday, in consequence of the success which attended the autumn meeting.

Suggested U. S. Mission to the Vatican.

Rome, Jan. 6.—The Archbishops of New York, Baltimore, and Boston have approached President Wilson to send a special mission to the Vatican, similar to that sent by Britain.

Assistance to Australian Settlers.

Among the legislative measures designed to assist settlers in South Australia to overcome the pioneering difficulties associated with the taking up of virgin country, and also to develop their holdings, is the Act under which they can obtain advances for the purpose of effecting improvement on their land, the purchase of stock, and the payment of existing mortgages. The Act also applies to holders of repurchased and irrigation lands, the duty of considering applications for loans being entrusted to the Advances to Settlers Board.

Well-Known Railway Official's Death.

The death has occurred, at the age of seventy, of Sir Frederick Harrison, Deputy-Chairman of the South Eastern Railway and a director of the London and North-Western Railway. He entered the service of the London and North-Western Railway in 1854 at the age of twenty as a junior clerk at Shrewsbury, and after holding appointments at Liverpool and Chester was transferred to Euston as assistant superintendent of the line. On the death of Sir George Findley in 1893 he became general manager, and for fifteen years controlled the vast undertaking. He was knighted in 1902.

The Imperial Conference.

The Times of Jan. 18 published an editorial article headed "Consult the Dominions," in which the paper urges convocation of the Imperial Conference in 1915. It says that the Conference would be of immense benefit to Imperial unity and the opportunity should be taken of co-ordinating what has been done in such widely separated centres in connection with the war. A few days of personal intercourse between the men responsible would do more than reams of letters and floods of telegrams.

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Excuses for the Scarborough Raid.

Germans newspapers published about the middle of December contain some suggestive items as to the state of the public mind, particularly in reference to the raid on the coast of England. The majority of the writers are unanimously of opinion that the raid constituted one of the most important successes obtained by Germany, one paper proudly affirming that "the impossible has been accomplished."

As to reproaches cast upon Germany by the newspapers of neutral countries for having bombarded unfortified towns, German publicists take refuge in the assertion that in war everything is permitted. Even the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, formerly Bismarck's paper, which until recently has been notably conspicuous in attempting to be just in its judgments, says that we must expect to see departures from the ordinary principles of international law in this war, because it is a war for the existence of Germany.

It must never be forgotten, says this journal, that it is the duty of all to do as much damage to the enemy as possible, even to non-combatants among the enemy.

In a similar vein, most of the newspapers counsel the German people of all classes and in all positions to use every means at their command for fighting the enemy. Those who cannot fight must lose an opportunity of discrediting and casting suspicion upon what may be said or done by the enemy. They must carry the war into the realms of social intercourse, and produce strife and discord if any advantage for their country is to be gained therefrom; for this is not war in the ordinary sense, but, again, a struggle for national existence.

German professors continue to publish opinions and advice. In one of his lectures, Professor Werner Zombart discussed the question, "Why we are at war, and in the course of his speech he observed that the most notable characteristic of the German people in these days was its idealisation of war—which was frankly to be admitted.

"We find in war," said the professor, "the elements of the highest degree of culture." He went on to show how Germany was unique in this conception of national well-being and progress, contrasting unfavourably the motives inspiring Great Britain, France and Russia, who were at war only for the purpose of achieving such concrete aims as the acquisition of new territory and the extension of commerce. On the contrary, Germany is inspired by no such utilitarian aims. Germany is fighting because she has reached a wonderful moment in her history, and it is essential that she should use every means, technical, material, and moral, to overcome her enemies, without taking into account the material cost to herself.

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No. 1 Nathan Road, Kowloon (No. 1 Fairview) from 1st February.

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Z. BLACK,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Feb. 5th, 1915.

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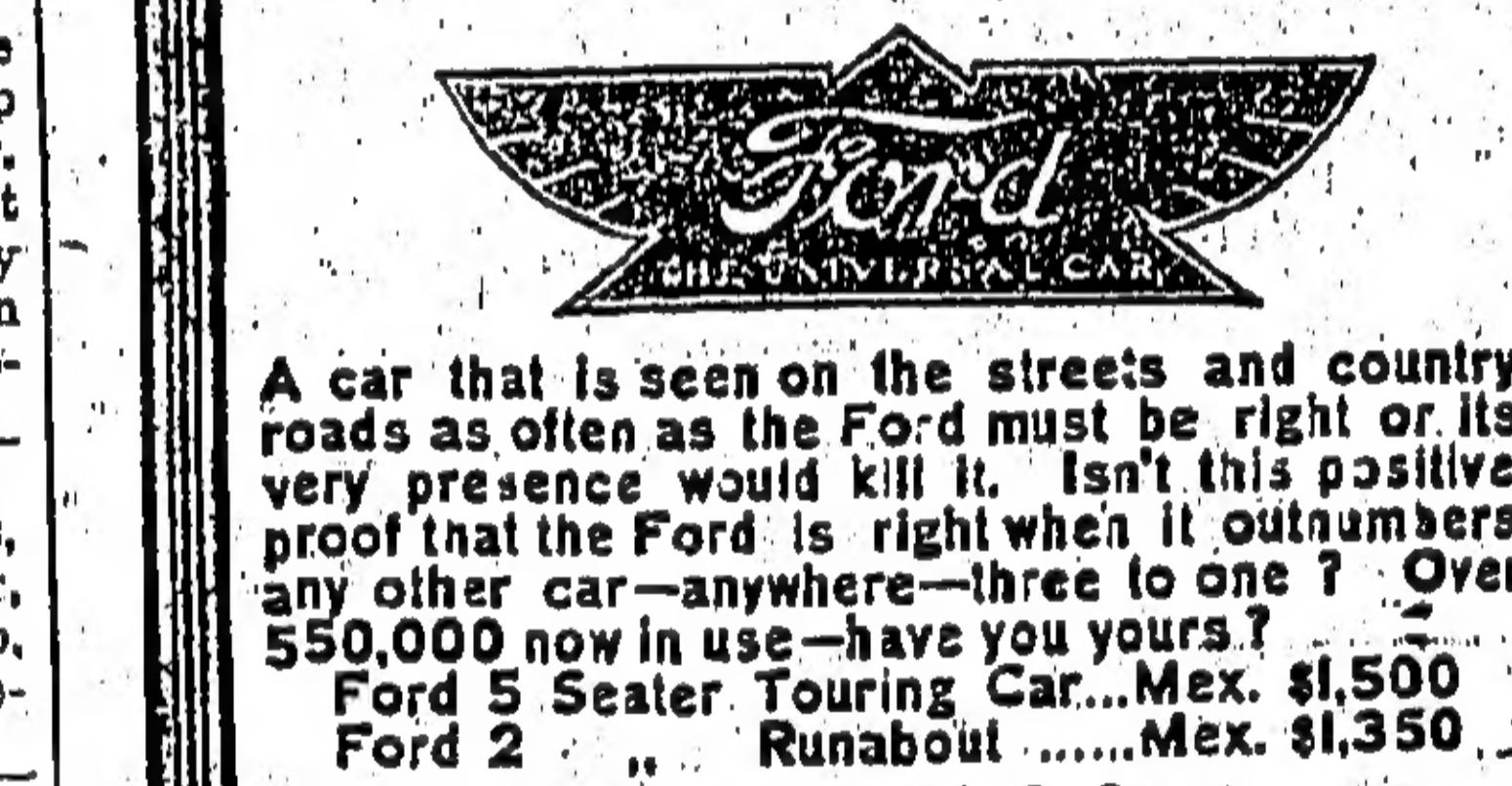
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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1915.

THE SANITARY QUESTION.

There are so many points of importance in connection with the plea for the adoption of the water carriage system of sanitation in Hongkong that no apology is needed for reverting to the matter. Whatever else may be said, there can, among right-thinking people, be no two opinions about it that Hongkong's present method of sewage disposal is not merely antiquated and inconvenient—it is also objectionable and dangerous, to the point of menacing the health of the Colony. With that much admitted, it becomes the prime business of the authorities thoroughly to investigate the question and to seek some remedy for a state of affairs which is no credit to those whose charge it is to safeguard the health of the community. So far, we have been given no evidence that this initial obligation has been discharged. The fringe, and only the fringe, of the matter has been touched by the Select Committee recently appointed. Neither the practical side nor the financial aspect have been delved into as they should be.

It is, of course, no use ignoring the physical difficulties which arise from the fact that a big proportion of the population of the Colony lives on levels no higher than the sea-front, and, in some instances, even lower still. The outfall question is a serious one, we admit, but there are other methods of treating sewage than that of discharging it into the harbour; and it is for the authorities to make some definite pronouncement as to the best means of grappling with the problem in a place with such peculiar geographical features as Hongkong possesses. Coming to the financial aspect of the question, we do not see that the difficulties are by any means insuperable. We are told that if the water carriage system were applied to the whole Colony the loss in revenue would be some \$62,000 per annum. This, on the basis of 50,000 households for the whole Colony, (the figure mentioned by the Director of Public Works at Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board) means that something considerably less than a dollar and a quarter per household per annum finds its way into the Government coffers. When, therefore, we reflect that, on the admission of the Director of Public Works, some households are paying as much as \$24 to \$36 per annum for the removal of night-soil, it will quickly be seen how large a profit goes into somebody else's pocket and how expensive to the public the present antiquated and filthy system is. Be that as it may, the loss of \$62,000 which would be caused by sweeping away the present system could be covered five times over if, on the adoption of the water carriage system, the Government were to impose a nominal tax of 50 cents per household. One year's revenue—\$300,000—would not, of course, meet the expenses incurred by the authorities, but, inasmuch as the tax would be perpetual, it would soon do so and from thence onward a big yearly profit would flow in.

If the modern system were adopted, there would eventually be many directions in which savings could be effected. For example, the inspection and disinfection duties of the Sanitary Department would be materially curtailed, and time in time the staff could very well be reduced. Later on, the beneficial effects of the new system would be revealed in the improved health of the people. It will therefore be seen that there are many reasons why this important question should receive serious attention and not be brushed lightly aside, as some of the Colony's officials deem it should be. It is a very big question, we agree. That is all the more reason why it should and must be closely investigated before any decision is come to.

The Sultan of Egypt

and Tolerance.

As was stated yesterday, the new ruler of Egypt, Prince Hussein, has made a public statement to the effect that his efforts will be consecrated to the welfare of his people in general, without distinction as to religions. This is an excellent beginning, and worthy of the best and highest traditions of Islam. Mohammedanism has often been represented to Britons as synonymous with the bitterest and most ignorant intolerance; but historical students must be well aware that this view is not, in general, confirmed by facts. Of course the Mohammedans have had their fanatics, and their mad preachers—who stirred up strife, not on account of their devotion to their own faith so much as by reason of their hatred of other religious bodies. But Britain also had its John Knox, Switzerland its Calvin, and so on; wherefore it hardly seems to become Europeans to question the broadmindedness of Orientals. Most people in Hongkong have met with educated Mohammedans; those who have, will probably support us in the statement that there is certainly no more intolerance among these gentlemen than is to be found among Christians of the same social and educational standing.

Wanted, a St. Patrick's Society.

Reading, in the Northern papers, the highly satisfactory report of the Shanghai St. Patrick's Society, reminds us that Hongkong is still without such an organisation. Attempts have been made, in the past, to set one going, but—Hongkong being Hongkong—these died a natural death. The St. Andrew's Society here has done a great work, and, though the number of Scots in the Colony is considerably larger than the number of Irishmen, there are many persons in all walks of life here who either hail from Ireland or are of Hibernian extraction, and it is a thousand pities that these should not band together for mutual help as the Scots have done. Conditions at the present moment for starting such a society are, of course, unfavourable; but when Hongkong becomes normal again we earnestly hope that a few influential people will come forward and have another try at giving St. Andrew a friendly rival in the Colony.

A Traitor's Death.

History surely offers no better example of a traitor's meeting with the death he deserves than the case of Maritz. He had schemed and lied and betrayed, in his anxiety to make profit out of the Empire's troubles; and a dog's death was his reward. In fairness to such whole-hearted loyalists as General Botha and his followers, the less said about Maritz in future, the better. It is idle to seek to make excuses for him, and just as idle to abuse him now that it has been put out of his power to work further mischief. Let dead dogs be buried, says the Chinese proverb; and it is to be hoped that this man's name will be blotted out of South African history, and that men will forget, in their genuine admiration for the bulk of his fellow-countrymen, that such a being ever existed. So much that is noble has been called forth by the present war, so many thousands of instances of conspicuous bravery or self-sacrifice, loyalty to our great Empire can be cited, that posterity will have plenty by which to remember the years 1914 and 1915 without referring to what can only leave a nasty taste in the mouth. One isolet strengthened, not weakened, the cause of Christianity, and one Maritz should only serve to throw into ever stronger relief the passionate loyalty to Throne and Empire that marks the other subjects of King George.

DAY BY DAY.

—

"THIS IS A WORLD OF COMPENSATION: AND HE WHO WOULD BE NO SLAVE MUST CONSENT TO HAVE NO SLAVE; THOSE WHO DENY FREEDOM TO OTHERS DESERVE IT NOT FOR THEMSELVES, AND, UNDER A JUST GOD, DO NOT LONG RETAIN IT."—Abraham Lincoln.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 59°
dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 50°
fog.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 32 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 33 published.

The Mails.

English Mail.—Due per s.s. Malta to-day.
English Mail.—Closed per s.s. Oriental at 11 a.m. to-day.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.3-16d.

Lincoln's Birthday.

To-day is the anniversary of the late President Lincoln's birth-day.

Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Mr. A. G. Stephen arrived by the Oriental from Shanghai to-day.

K. C. C. Dinner.

The Kowloon Cricket Club's annual dinner takes place at the Hongkong Hotel at 8 p.m. tomorrow.

On Leave.

Inspectors Terret and Kent left to-day for home of the s.s. Oriental. They will be on leave until November.

Lawyer Plaintiff.

In the Summary Court, this morning, the case was mentioned in which G. K. Hall Bruton sues Lau Ngai-po for the sum of \$200.

Obstruction.

At the Police Court, this morning, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were fined \$10, for causing an obstruction on the Praya.

Leaving the Colony.

Mr. H. Shires, of the Naval Yard, and Mrs. Shires, are leaving for home by the Oriental. Mr. Shires has been appointed Assistant Civil Engineer by the Admiralty.

Special Police Reserve.

All gentlemen who have applied to join the Special Police Reserve are requested to attend at the Magistracy on Friday, February 19th, between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. for the purpose of being sworn in.

Jockeys Arrive.

The following riders have arrived in the Colony for the annual races:—Mr. Brand, by the s.s. Chusan; Mr. Ezia, by the s.s. Oriental; and Messrs. C. H. Burkhill, J. Johnstone, and F. E. Vida, by the s.s. Kamo Maru.

Dinner and Dance.

On the first day of the Races, the 22nd inst., a Cinderella dance will be held at the Hongkong Hotel for residents and diners. Special menu will be served both in the dining and grill rooms, and the band of the 7th Punjab will be in attendance.

The Chinese Theatricals.

The Committee of the Queen's College Chinese Amateur Dramatic Company has handed over a sum of \$1,000 to the Honorary Treasurer of the Prince of Wales' Fund, being the proceeds of the recent theatrical performance at Queen's College on February 4th, 5th and 6th. All who assisted are cordially thanked.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE TURNING TIDE.

Germany and Austria Realising the Truth.

—

FOODSTUFFS AS CONTRABAND.

Some Comments on Britain's Decision.

(SPECIAL ARTICLE)

It appears that Great Britain has now declared grain and food-stuffs destined for Germany to be absolute contraband of war, and has expressed an intention of seizing all grain shipped from America to Germany.

This is a very important departure from the principles of International Law enunciated both by English and foreign writers by the subject within the last half century. And it is, moreover, apparently opposed to the provisions of the recent Declaration of London, Art. 24 of which provides that food-stuffs, amongst other articles, shall be regarded as conditional contraband only, and Art. 33 of which provides that conditional contraband "is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a government department of the enemy State."

The fact that the Company's business is spread all over the world, and that a considerable portion is conducted in places outside the war zone, gives feeling of security for the future.

The satisfactory results of the very severe test which the business has stood, especially during the first months of the war, has proved that it is established on extremely sound lines.

JUDGE ON DISCOVERY.

The Ancient Practice of the Hongkong Courts.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Mr. Justice Comperis, addressing the members of the legal profession, said an application had been made to him—at least representation had been made to him—on the subject of discovery. It was suggested that it should be on oath in every case in the Summary Court, but he had looked into the matter and not for years—within legal memory, certainly twenty years—in the Summary Court, there had never been discovery on oath except, possibly, in very exceptionally special cases. He thought, therefore, he would be doing right if he followed his own leanings, giving informal discovery in the usual way and, as had been done for twenty years, subject to the provision that had always been made in the Summary Court.

But, apart from any question as to whether or not the present proclamation of Great Britain contravenes the provisions of the Declaration of London, it must be remembered that this Declaration has never been ratified by the Powers; and, although Great Britain has expressed herself ready to act in accordance with it to a large extent, Germany has not done so, and neither country is therefore, by International Law, bound by its provisions as regards the other of them.

In 1793, during the war with France, it was insisted upon by England that all food-stuffs destined for France might properly be deemed to be absolute contraband because the fact of depriving the inhabitants of that country of food-supplies was one means of reducing the enemy to reasonable terms of peace; and that this method of distressing the population was then particularly fair by reason of the fact that France had armed the whole of the labouring class of her people. Nevertheless it was for a very long time afterwards regarded in England that this doctrine of a right to endeavour to reduce the enemy by famine was untenable, to much that when, in 1855, France herself, during her hostilities with China, declared rice, shipped to the Northern parts of China, to be absolute contraband, England protested that this was contrary to the law of nations. And, again, she similarly protested when, during the recent war between Russia and Japan, the former declared rice shipped to Japan to be absolute contraband.

Moreover, if any means can be devised for bringing this war to a speedy close, short of the perpetration of utterly inhuman acts, the lives of many thousands of persons, both British and German, may properly be saved by using such means. It may therefore well be that, even though the seizure of food supplies destined partly for the use of the civilian population of Germany causes much distress to the innocent, this will have the result of ultimately benefiting them in addition to the Allies.

There is a vast difference between such acts of wanton cruelty and brutality as have been reported to have been committed by Germans, and an endeavour to starve their country into submission. The one, although it may be meant, by inspiring terror, to have a similar ultimate effect, has the same relation to the other as the physical torture of a person, for the purpose of influencing others to do good, bears to the temporary imprisonment of a man for that purpose, or as the murder of one prisoner of war bears to another's detention.

THE EVOLUTION OF GERMANY.

Her Ideas Contrasted with those of England.

Last evening, Comander Sasse, R.N., delivered the third and last of his series of lectures on the evolution of Germany, to a large audience, his remarks being followed with the keenest attention.

After reviewing the history of the Germans up to 1871, the speaker remarked that, in the forty years since the alliance with Austria, Germany had sprung to be one of the greatest nations on the earth. Art, commerce, science, philosophy—in all these she had taken the lead, and her new philosophy was the direct heir of those which achieved her national ideal, as it was also the product of the events which led up to that consummation. Frederick Nietzsche revised the philosophy of Schopenhauer, proclaiming that "the thing in itself"—the basic principle of all things—was not the "will to live" but the "will to power". For him, as with Schopenhauer, man was the highest manifestation of will, and should be higher still when he shall have learned to find himself. For this there must be an entire reconsideration of all moral values. Altruism, sacrifice, love for others, all these principles had only succeeded in producing mediocre men. The high men, those in whom "will to power" was most strongly developed, had hitherto been kept down, because they had been taught that they must give way to the general good—the good of the weak, the ordinary. That is, really—it is the weak who should be sacrificed, in order that a stronger breed of men should be produced. Our moral values had been devised in order that we might secure a quiet life, have a good time, knowing that our neighbour loves us and wishes us well. According to Nietzsche, the high man could only be produced under the influence of pain and stress, of toil and tribulation and of discipline, keeping him continually on the alert, knowing that he would be overthrown if, for a moment, he relaxed his vigilance. Thus it was that they were always finding that long spells of civilisation almost invariably brought with them corruption or rendered the nation a mass of mediocre beings, like the Chinese for instance. Sin and vice were only effete, not causes; effects of the low nature of the man who evinced them. Such men must be left to the natural consequences of their acts, and either become slaves or disappear.

To England seemed truly to have been given the destiny of upholding the opposite creed. I am not merely England that stands in the way of Germany's material aims. It is true that a new power which desires to rule the world will find England the enemy, because England possesses so much of the world. What does England stand for now? Germany, with some justification, calls her material and thinks that her end is purely material and that as such she is bound to go down before the spiritual ideal of the Netherlands. We believe that it is not so; we believe that we are just as desirous of the evolution of a high type of man as Germany, but it is undoubtedly true that, as a nation, we show little appreciation of the value of culture. Perhaps this war may do something to draw a nation to its real value, and then its propagation may be undertaken in the spirit of British tolerance, sympathy and fair play, through moral force—the force of good example.

The speaker concluded:—I have described how Germany became a nation. Can we regret it even now? I do not think we can; certainly not if we are of those who realise what she has done for good. Germany has given much to the world. There must be a greater part for her to play still. We must hope that she will play it, not always as an enemy of England; but that we cannot be friends whilst her creed takes its present form, none of us may doubt.

THE POPE AND THE WAR.

A Plea for Peace.

We have received a copy of the first Encyclical of Pope Benedict XV, which has been printed by the St. Lewis Industrial School, Hongkong. The booklet contains a photograph of His Holiness, and the Encyclical is preceded by an introduction by the Right Rev. Bishop Pozzoni.

Much of the Papal message concerns the war. "The dread image of war," says His Holiness, "overshadows the world and absorbs nearly every thought. The strongest and wisest nations are in conflict. What wonder, then, that, furnished as they are with the latest weapons devised by military science, their struggle is causing enormous slaughter. There is no end to the ruin, no end to the death; every day sees the earth flowing with fresh blood, and covered with dead and wounded. Who would think that the nations, thus armed against each other, are all descended from one ancestor, share the same nature, belong to the same human family? Who could realise that they are brethren, children of the same Father in Heaven? And while the mighty hosts are contending in the fury of combat, cities, families, individuals, are being oppressed by those evils and miseries which follow at the heels of war; day by day the numbers increase of widows and orphans; the paths of commerce are blocked; the fields are left untilled; the arts are at a standstill; the rich are made poor; the poor still made destitute; all are made to mourn. . . . Therefore we earnestly beseech Princes and Rulers that, moved by the sight of some many tears, so much blood already shed, they delay not to bring back to their peoples the life-giving blessings of peace."

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The Navy v. R.G.A.

The meeting of the R.G.A. and the Navy to-morrow in the contest for the right of entry into the semi-final round of the Challenge Shield Competition will be one of the most interesting this season. Both teams have selected strong and representative elevens, and the play should be of high order. The game will be played on the ground of the Hongkong Club, the kick-off being timed for 4 o'clock.

Mr. F. W. Eager will referee, and the teams selected are:—

The Navy:—R. Card; T. A. Meason and G. W. Fennimore; H. Baird, E. Martin and N. Rowbotham; R. W. Hopper, P. S. Palmer, F. Godfrey, G. D. Daniels, and F. Y. Batterham. Reserves:—R. Ashby and H. J. Nobbs.

R. J. A.—Moore; McCubbin and Caple; Peacock, Lovelock and Townsend; Draper, Shakespear, Watson, Swan, and Harper, Reserve, Pallant.

These are questions which are being fully discussed on all sides, it was my object merely to lead up to those discussions and not to take part in them, and my task is therefore finished.

His Excellency Major General Kelly, in voicing the thanks of those present, said it was very important for them to know the characteristics of the people they were fighting. They were a nation that would take a lot of beating, but we believed they were going to be beaten. We had set our teeth, and started well, and he was sure we should go through with what we had started. [Applause.]

PROBABLE LENGTH OF THE WAR.

Sir Alfred Turner's Opinion.

London, January 1. Major General Sir Alfred Turner, in conversation with a London representative of the Manchester Guardian, to-day, expressed the following views on the situation of the war and the prospects for the coming months:

"The general situation appears to be a temporary checkmate on land in the west, the Germans having the advantage of being in possession of a portion of the Allies' country. By sea, of course, the Allied fleets have entirely the upper hand, and in that sense are strangling Germany. In the east, the Russians, by all accounts except the German, are not only holding their own but are gradually forcing the enemy back. Austria as a fighting factor appears to be finished, though it is doubtful if she is completely done, as is represented. Servia at present appears to have gained the biggest triumph of all. This small country, to whom, as the German Foreign Minister said to our Ambassador in Berlin at the end of July, Austria had determined to give a lesson, appears to have given the lesson herself to Austria. She has shown her power and her fitness to take a very big position indeed among the Slav nations of the Balkans, if not among the Slavs and Greeks who now call themselves Austrians.

"That appears to me to be the general position, and in a war of this kind, with enormously long fronts, the war must be, as I believe Sir John French has called it, a wearing-down process, and there is no question but that in that process Great Britain and France on one side, and Russia on the other, will prevail. It is my firm opinion that Germany is beaten but not finished, and that the vast number of men which she boasts she can still call out are absolutely untrained and are of small fighting value, while our new battalions are improving every day, so that by the spring Great Britain will have an army big enough to deal a knock-down blow to Germans in the west.

"At the same time, the vital issue of the campaign lies with Russia. Molke said that is

very slow in coming, but much too powerful for any other nation when she comes, and as surely as the tide comes in, the power of Russia is coming to sweep away resistance and to invade Germany. The accounts of the fighting in the east published in Berlin are by no means rosy for the Germans, and although I have heard to-day from an American who has just come from Berlin that things are in a normal state there, that the Germans do not contemplate the possibility of the Russians passing the Vistula, and that they are going to make lines of moderately strong entrenchments in which to hold the Russians—this, I am convinced, is a piece of the usual German bravado; probably both. The Russian accounts of successes at the present time may be a little exaggerated, but they are evidently in the main correct, because the Commander-in-Chief has never from the beginning of the war issued a bragging bulletin."

"With regard to the probable length of the war it is impossible for anyone to speak with certainty, but it is clear that the loss of enormous numbers of the German first line troops and reserves, and the necessity of filling their places with very young lads and partially trained elderly men, together with the enormous economic and financial pressure, will make it impossible for Germany to carry on the war for any length of time.

"The war as we bound to be the case, is progressing very slowly, and it may be that still further sacrifices will be required and that Germany may gain some temporary successes, but no one except Germans; not even Austrians or Turks, has the slightest doubt as to what the end will be."

[General Sir Alfred Turner was in Hongkong in 1913, and the Telegraph published a lengthy interview with him on March 23 of that year.]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF
SELECTED
FINNAN HADDOCKS,
FILLET HADDOCKS
AND
KIPPERS.

MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., in their report dated February 11, state:—

Bangla Opium:—No sales are reported in the market. Clearances are reported of about 1 chest of Patna New, and 7 chests of Patna Old, in all about 8 chests. Unsold stock:—84 chests of Patna New, 629 chests of Patna Old, 120 chests of Benares New, and 114 chests of Benares Old, in all about 847 chests. Sold but uncleared stock:—51 chests of Patna New, 63 chests of Patna Old, 18 chests of Benares New, and 38 chests of Benares Old, in all about 170 chests. Reported closing quotations (per chest) are as under:—Patna New \$0.325, Patna Old \$0.200, Benares New \$0.050, Benares Old \$8.950.

Malwa Opium:—No sales are reported in the market. Clearances are reported of about 14 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 514 chests, sold but uncleared stock about 213 chests. Reported closing quotations (per picul), are as under. —Malwa \$9.100 to \$9.200.

Cotton:—Sales are reported of about 250 packages at \$25 per picul. Unsold stock is estimated at about 2,500 packages. Closing reported quotations:—\$20 to \$26 per picul.

Indian Yarn:—A good business is reported in the market of about 8,000 bales, comprising about 50 bales of No. 6s, 3,750 bales of No. 10s, 1,050 bales of No. 12s, 200 bales of No. 16s, and 930 bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 50,000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock is estimated at about 22,000 bales.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales are re-

ported of about 5,000 bales of No. 20s at \$105/116 per bale.

Sun-dy Articles:—In imports, sales are reported of onions, Bombay (per basket) at \$2, onions Sianghai at \$9 (per picul), kishmis at \$23/25 (per picul), safflower at \$18 1/2 (per picul), angarak \$12/13 (per picul), Bezoar stone at \$200/220 (per catty), apricots at \$25 (per picul), borax at \$23 (per picul), bhesabat at \$38 (per picul), rose oil at \$75 (per picul), sandal wood at \$64 (per picul), angur at \$21/23 (per picul), gum olibanum at \$12/16 (per picul), palochok at \$115 (per picul) and fish maws and fins at \$180/280 (per picul). In exports, purchases are reported in galangal at \$8 1/2 (per picul), green beans at \$4 1/2 (per picul), white beans at \$4 1/2 to 5 (per picul), broken cassia at \$8 1/2 (per picul), musnial stone at \$11/12 (per picul), sugar candy at \$162 (per picul), cardamom seeds at \$30 (per picul), preserves at \$4/5 (per picul), sugar at \$118 (per case), fire-crackers at \$73/74 (per case), and dry ginger at \$12 (per picul).

CAPTAIN SUED.

In the Summary Court this morning, Messrs. Gande, Price and Co. sued Captain Basiloni of the s.s. American for the sum of \$75.80 for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being unrepresented.

The debt was proved and judgment given for the plaintiff.

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A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1915.

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TAIWAN	17th Feb.	20th Feb. at noon
CHANGSHA	25th Mar.	6th April.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 12th FEBRUARY.

5.30 p.m. Kinsan. 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SATURDAY, 13th FEBRUARY.

8.00 a.m. Honam. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 5.00 p.m. Kinsan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

There will be no sailings on Sunday 14th February and no night boats to or from Canton on Monday 15th February.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m.
There will be no sailings on Sunday 14th February, to or from Macao. There will be steamer from Macao at 8 a.m. or from Hongkong at 2 p.m. on Monday 15th February.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.
There will be no departure from Macao on Monday 15th February or from Canton on Tuesday 16th February.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trip take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans and Cable.

There will be no sailings from Canton or Wuchow on Monday 15th February. Steamers on this line resume their usual sailings on Wednesday 17th instant from Canton and Wuchow.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:

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Hongkong 12th Feb. 1915.

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Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLE AND LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Kamo Maru Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	FRI, 13th THURS, 25th T. 19,000 (Feb. at noon)
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru Awa Maru Capt. Horii	TUES, 23rd MON, 1st Mar. at noon
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hilachi Maru Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	MONDAY, 15th TUES, 16th (Mar. at 4 p.m.)
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto	MON, 22nd Feb.
BOMBAY via Singapor and Colombo	Jensen Maru Capt. Terada	THURS, 18th T. 5,000 (Feb.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	SUNDAY, 21st Feb.
S'HAL and Kobe	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	WEDNES, 17th T. 12,000 (Feb.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	MON, 15th Mar. at 10 a.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Suwa Maru Capt. Murai	TUES, 23rd T. 20,000 (Feb. at 11 a.m.)

| Fitted wireless telegraphy.

+Terminus Yokohama

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Kashima Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th February
Mishima	18,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Yokohama Maru	13,500 tons	Tuesday 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

*Terminus Yokohama

For further information apply to

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shaohsing	14th Feb. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Chenan	14th Feb. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Hoihow	14th Feb. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	17th Feb. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Singan	18th Feb. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhuia	18th Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Sungklang	23rd Feb. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhuia," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Langchew," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 12th Feb. 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

TIJMANOECK S'HAL 1st half Feb.

TILKEMBANG JAPAN 1st half Feb. JAVA 1st half Feb.

TILLIWONG JAVA 1st half Feb. JAPAN 2nd half Feb.

TILBODAS JAPAN 2nd half Feb. JAVA 1st half Mar.

TIKKIN JAVA 2nd half Feb. S'HAL 1st half Mar.

TILATJAP JAVA 1st half Mar. JAPAN 1st half Mar.

TILAROEM JAVA 2nd half Mar. S'HAL 2nd half Mar.

TIPANAS JAVA 2nd half Mar. JAPAN 2nd half Mar.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through routes to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 13th Feb. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 13th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sun., 14th Feb. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Tues., 16th Feb. at d'light
YAHAMA, Kobe & Moji	Yatshing	Wed., 17th Feb. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 18th Feb. at 8 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Cheongsing	Fri., 19th Feb. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Fri., 19th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yuensang	Sat., 20th Feb. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'utta	Fooksang	Tues., 23rd Feb. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang	Onsang	Wed., 24th Feb. at 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Thur., 25th Feb. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'utta	Laisang	Thur., 25th Feb. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

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For	Steamer.	Date of Departure
LONDON		

TRANS PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

VICTORIA, V. V. V. S. T. L. E.

TACOMA & PLAND...

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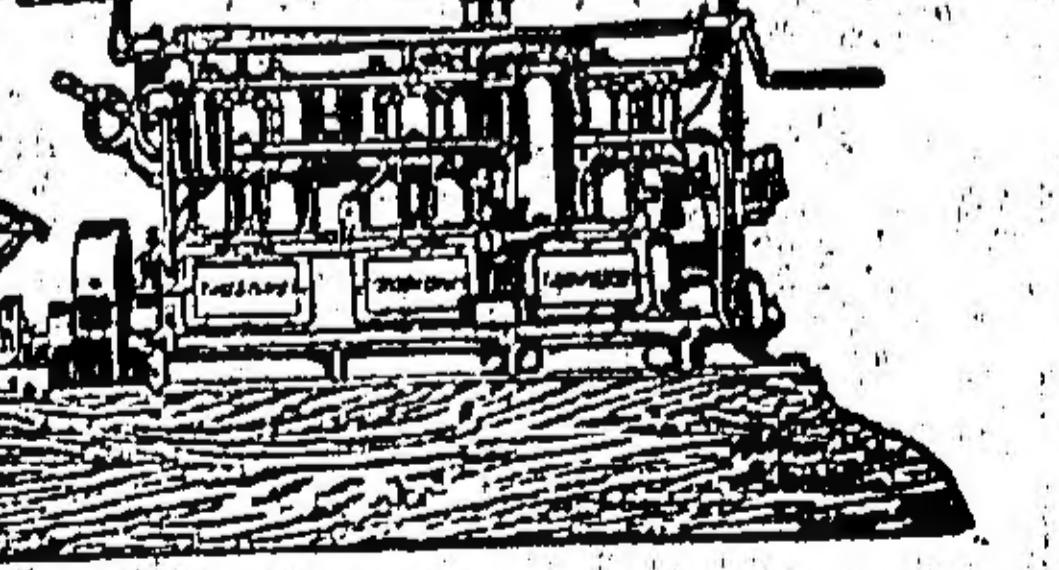
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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Liverpool	Pak Ling	B. & S.	18, Feb.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	O. of Durham	B. L. L.	16, Feb.
Marseilles via Ports	Ville de la C. M. M.	20, Feb.	
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, O'co, &c. Namur	P. & O.	31, Mar.	

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	17, Feb.
Via, B.C. T'na via M'la & Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	22, Feb.
San F'co, via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Shiay M.	T. K. K.	23, Feb.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	24, Feb.
New York via Panama	Royal F.	B. L. L.	24, Feb.
San Francisco and San Pedro	M. S. Dollar R. D. Co.	1, Mar.	
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	2, Mar.
Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Mar.
San F'co via M'la & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenham	S. L. Co.	19, Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	32, Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	14, Feb.
Shanghai	Shaohsing	B. & S.	14, Feb.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	14, Feb.
Shanghai & Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	15, Feb.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	16, Feb.
Shanghai & Kobe	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	17, Feb.
Haiphong	Singan	B. & S.	18, Feb.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Taksang	J. M. Co.	18, Feb.
Shanghai & Kobe	Namur	P. & O.	20, Feb.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	20, Feb.
Calcutta via Singapore etc.	Hokkai M.	O. S. K.	20, Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	22, Feb.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Atlantique	M. M.	23, Feb.
Kobe & Yokohama	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	23, Feb.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E.L'don & Co.	Suva M.	N. Y. K.	23, Feb.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Gujarat	B. L.	26, Feb.
Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.	
Jinans	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.	
Tijitarem	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.	
Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.	
Tjimanoeck	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.	
Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	3, half O.	
Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	F. half D.	
Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.		

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. MONGOLIA arrived at Manila on the 7th inst., will be despatched from that port for Hongkong on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and is expected to arrive here on Friday morning.

The P. M. ss. CHINA arrived at San Francisco on February 8.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. ss. MALTAL left Singapore for this Port on the 7th instant evening, with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 11th instant at about

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAM.

BRITISH STEAMER'S SMART ESCAPE.

SUCCESSFULLY EVADES GERMAN SUBMARINE.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph"]

Feb. 11, 8.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Ymuiden reports that the British steamer *Laertes* from Java, when off the Dutch coast, not showing a flag, was challenged by German submarine U.2.

When she was asked to heave to she hoisted the Dutch flag so as to protect the neutral subjects and proceeded, steaming at 16 knots.

She was hit by two shells, but escaped a torpedo and reached Ymuiden by adroit maneuvering and good stoking.

A SHARE DEAL.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Interesting Summary Court Case.

In the Summary Court, this afternoon, Menasse David Silas, by Charles David Silas, his attorney, sued Hugo Charles Ehrenfeld for \$175, balance alleged to be due on a share transaction in China Sugar Refining Company shares.

Mr. Haywood (from Mr. Leo D'Almada's office) was for plaintiff, and Mr. Goldring represented defendant.

Mr. Goldring, for the defence, asked that Mr. Ezra should go into the box to put in his pass-book and his cheque counterfoils.

Cross-examined, witness said the only entries relating to the shares were in the pass-book and his cheque counterfoil. There were no other entries in respect of fifty shares.

Mr. Goldring said he had no intention of pleading the Keswick Ordinance on the Gaming Ordinance. The whole position now resolved into this:—He had maintained throughout that the plaintiff had shown no cause for action and he had taken out a summons for the case to be dismissed on that ground. The documents that he had written to the plaintiff's solicitor, and he was shown, on the eve of the action being heard, copies of the contracts. He had only seen the counterfoil which he wanted to see to-day and he never heard of Mr. Ezra until he was produced to speak in court. He, Mr. Goldring, had taken out the summons to have the action dismissed, and his Lordship had held there was *prima facie* a claim for money lent. He wrote to the plaintiff's solicitor and said "If you amend, I will pay the money into court." He did not amend and he was going on the fact that the plaintiff did not disclose to him the proper cause for action and on the writ the plaintiff could not succeed.

Mr. Goldring, continuing, said the whole question seemed to him was whether there was *bona fides* or not.

His Lordship:—If you are alleging fraud you should have put it to the witnesses.

Mr. Goldring:—I wanted to put it, most certainly, that it was fraud.

His Lordship:—I took the trouble to put it to you.

Mr. Goldring said that the purchase was a *bona fide* purchase up to a certain point.

His Lordship:—At this date I cannot allow upon to raise fraud. If you wanted to raise fraud you should have put it to Mr. Ezra and Silas.

Mr. Goldring said he had put it.

His Lordship said at the last hearing he stopped Mr. Goldring.

HOME SPORT.

Billiards and Football Chatter.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
London, January 8.

George Grey, the young Australian billiard player, has made another fine break of 789, this being the largest so far contributed in the Scho Square tournament, the previous best being the same player's 663 compiled against Smith. Grey's "record" was put up in his second heat against Stevenson, and the latter as a result had no chance of saving the game. The Australian has not been playing with ivory balls for about nine months, and whilst they still often prove troublesome he is gradually overcoming the difficulty set up by the change from composition. Evidence of this is afforded by his breaks of 1,051 and 789, which he has made with ivories this season. He is not, of course, anything like the convincing match-winner he was before he gave up using composition balls, big breaks now coming at much longer intervals, and inasmuch as he suffers in comparison with other leading players in all-round billiards he does not win with the same consistency. Even one of his big contributions does not put him safe, unless perchance it comes at a time when his opponent has not the opportunity of recovering.

A very bad precedent was created in the first match between Grey and Stevenson. Both players were long way behind their points and there was little prospect of a definite result being reached, so it was decided to add a number of points to the score of each player,

Temporary Commissions.—The following members of the H.K.V.C. have been granted temporary Commissions as Second Lieutenants in the New Service Battalion, dated 12. 2. 15:—R. W. D. Burney, C. H. Bucking-

ham.

Parades.—Parades for Saturday, 13th instant, nil.

Guards.—Second half February.—Feb. 15 No. 2 Section Artillery, Feb. 16 No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section M. G. Co., Feb. 17 Centre Section M. G. Co., Feb. 18 Civil Service Company, Feb. 19 Right Section, M. G. Co., Feb. 20 Scouts Company, Feb. 21 Scouts Company, Feb. 22 Scouts Company, Feb. 23 No. 2 Section Artillery, Feb. 24 No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section M. G. Co., Feb. 25 Centre Section M. G. Co., Feb. 26 Civil Service Company, Feb. 27 Right Section M. G. Company, Feb. 28 Scouts Company.

Detail.—Orderly Officer, Lieut. Bennett; Orderly Sergeant, Sgt. Cooper. To furnish Guard to night, Scouts Company; to-morrow, Scouts Company.

Prince of Wales Fund.

The total amount now subscribed to the Prince of Wales' Fund in Hongkong is \$230,038.68.

Italian Grand Opera Co.

We understand that the Italian Grand Opera Company will arrive in the Colony on Sunday by the Japanese mail, and will open on Monday night as advertised. Mr. A. Carp, the business manager, arrived to-day from Manila by the a.s. Mongolia.

more than once, "If you are going to allege you must put it and you said you were not alleging fraud."

His Lordship detailed points upon which Mr. Goldring should have asked questions if he were going to allege fraud.

Mr. Goldring:—I don't know whether I am going mad but I am under the impression that I put the questions. I had them on my case for cross-examination and I thought I made them clear.

Cont'nuing, Mr. Goldring urged that the writ, showing no cause for action, the plaintiff should be non-suited. Mr. Ehrenfeld had not the slightest intention of getting out of what was due from him.

His Lordship:—It was a great pity it was not settled.

Mr. Goldring said he had put it.

His Lordship said at the last hearing he stopped Mr. Goldring.

PATENT MEDICINE CASE

Further Proceedings This Afternoon.

This afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Soo Yoo-lun was charged with receiving a number of boxes of "Vivimben," a patent medicine, alleged to have been stolen from Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., appeared for the prosecution, instructed by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens and Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of Messrs. Dennis and Bowley, now appeared for the defence.

Another case, in which Charles Chan was the defendant, was mentioned and remanded. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appearing for the defendant.

Further evidence was then taken in the first case.

Lan Wing-fuk said Soo Yoo-lun telephoned to him and said that Chan was very excited. He said Chan had said a man employed in the factory had said he (Chan) had stolen European medicine from Watson's Store and Mr. Nobbs wanted to see Chan at 3 o'clock. Soo Yoo-lun did not know who the man was that had said it. Witness told him to go and see Chan and ask him. Soo said he would, and promised to let witness know. Defendant said he would tell witness after he had seen Chan.

Mr. Jenkins:—Do you remember buying four boxes of these pernicious tablets in October of last year?

His Worship:—Pernicious is very difficult to put to the witness through the interpreter; if you will put it in simple language?

Mr. Jenkins:—Without the embroidery—I have come in contact with these tablets, so I know—(loud laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned.

resources, are struggling gallantly to keep up, but the Arsenal are not doing well enough in their away engagements. At this stage last season the London club were as many as six points better off and yet they missed promotion.

A very bad precedent was created in the first match between Grey and Stevenson. Both players were long way behind their points and there was little prospect of a definite result being reached, so it was decided to add a number of points to the score of each player,

points to the score of each player, the actual number being 607. The fact that all forms of sport at the present time are taking place rather laxly was not a fitting excuse if such practices are resorted to.

There is the usual squabble going on. Reece has issued an open challenge and both the young players Smith and Newman at once accepted. Now Reece makes it a condition of a match with either that he should receive two-thirds of the gate receipts. As these billiard matches are arranged Reece's demand is not unusual. It is a business proposition and very truly Reece says that he would be the drawing power and in consequence is entitled to benefit proportionately.

Football Review.

There is a new Richmond in the field to challenge Oldham for the First League Championship.

Led by their fine goal-getting centre forward, Parker, Everton have made an exceptional advance during the past six weeks and though they dropped a point to Tottenham Hotspur on their own ground on New Year's Day they have displaced Manchester City and now rank second. Still, with a match in hand, Oldham are two points to the good and that is a big advantage. Something went wrong with the latter's match-winning schemes against Manchester City and Bolton Wanderers, but there was nothing in either match to suggest that the leaders have lost their deadliness.

The first half of the season has now been completed, and there is a wealth of meaning in the figures showing the losses and gains of the clubs as compared with last season.

Oldham have gained eight points, Sheffield Wednesday and Bradford City seven each, and Manchester City, Everton and West Bromwich Albion five each.

Cheltenham's loss of eleven points is the most conspicuous, whilst Aston Villa and Newcastle United have each dropped seven. Singularly enough these three clubs are the wealthiest in the country.

Second League.

The continued success of Derby County and the advance of Birmingham are the features of the Second League. Huddersfield, with their comparatively slender

FOOTBALL

Exhibition Match for the Holiday.

The Hon. Soc. of the Hongkong Football Association has arranged what ought to be a very interesting match for the benefit of holiday-makers next Monday.

The contesting teams will be drawn from the second division of the Hongkong League and will represent respectively the Chinese and the Indian element who play for the different clubs, colleges, etc.

A great amount of interest has been aroused in anticipating the test, special training has been in force, and two strong sides have been selected. The elevens are as follows:

Chinese.—Fung Tai (Captain), Pang Kap-yau, Leung Wing-tai, Lam Iu-fan, Cheung Wing-hon, Tong Fuk-tseung, Wong Pak-chung, Kwok Pokan, Leung Yuk-tong, Shek Pan-sang and Au Kit-sang.

Indian (Islamio F.O.)—M. Y. Abbas (Captain), M. H. Abbas, E. A. Moosdeen, J. M. Dyer, U. Omar, S. Ismail, A. H. Humid, H. Usuff, W. Bandran, Iron Bak and Y. Mahomed.

Of the Chinese, five men come

from the Confucians and five

from the Lam Liang Club, the other from Queen's College. The eleven Islamics include five Queen's and five St. Joseph's students, Wanchai School providing the other one.

The two Committees are anxious that the Prince of Wales' Fund shall benefit by the match, so it has been decided that all profits shall be sent to swell the local fund.

Tickets to admit to the stand are on sale from the Committee at 30 cents each, while the enclosure in front of the stand will be reserved for holders of 20 cents tickets. By this plan a good sum should be available for the Fund. Mr. Eager has been asked to referee the match, which should provide a really keen game.

FOR THE POOR.

Gifts from Hongkong Wesleyans.

For some time past the ladies who form the sewing meeting in connection with the Wesleyan Church have been busy preparing garments for the distressed at Home. Early in November of last year they were able to forward a large box to London, and the annexed letter shows that the efforts were greatly appreciated.

Dear Mrs. Bone:—We received last night the box of garments from the Mission House, and have

very sincere pleasure in expressing to you and all the kind friends who have helped to fill the box, our sincerest and warmest thanks for your splendid gift for our poor. It is very good of you so far away to think of us, and we greatly appreciate your kind help. Will you please let the ladies know how very grateful we are for the labour of love? We had Christmas as usual amongst our poor, and there was never a time when our work was more needed than at present.

The war has seriously affected our work in many ways, but we are still trying to keep it all going. Over 270 men are at the war, either in the Fleet or in the trenches, and many more of our men are out as mine-sweepers on the trade routes. We also have some of the homeless refugees staying here, and others are expected.

Yours very sincerely,

DAVID HOE.

Last week another and still larger box was sent, and now the ladies are busy preparing for a third. The Superintendent of the P. and O. Company has been kind enough to forward the two cases free of cost, and for this kindness all those personally interested are very grateful.

NIELSON OR NILSSON.

Hongkong German Consul in Peking.

Peking, Feb. 3.

Dr. E. A. Voretzsch, formerly German Consul at Hongkong, is now staying at the Wagon Lite Hotel under the name of A. Nilsson. Since the outbreak of the war Dr. Voretzsch has travelled in Annum and arrived in Peking, via Hankow, leaving a trail of mischief behind him.

Dr. Voretzsch leaves for Shanghai to-morrow. It is therefore necessary to warn everyone in China that this man is not the Swedish Consul in Hongkong, Mr. Nilsson, who is also staying at the Wagon Lite Hotel at the present time. Dr. Voretzsch's reason for travelling under a false name can be assumed, but it is worthy of note that his presence in Peking and the maintenance of a false name emphasised that he has the approval of the German Legation.

This is a diplomatic scandal which is being widely discussed.

N. C. Daily News.

Peking, Feb. 6.—Herr Voretzsch registered and has stayed at the Wagon Lite Hotel under the name of A. Nilsson. Many mistakes were made between him and the Swedish Consul, Mr. A. Nilsson, which arose entirely from the very suspicious adoption by the former of a name almost identical with that of the Swedish Consul, who was thus exposed to the risk of being blamed for the other's actions.

Herr Voretzsch apparently counted upon the Swedish Consul being still in Hongkong, in which case the false name would probably never have been discovered, for the disclosure arose owing to Reuter's correspondent calling on the Swedish Consul, Mr. A. Nilsson, when his card was taken to the German's room by the hotel boy, who subsequently explained that two Consuls of that name were staying there, one of whom was German and one Swedish.

In answer to further inquiries made by Reuter's correspondent, the boy stated that he knew the last comer to be a German as a letter had arrived for him from the German Legation in the name of Nilsson.

Inspection of the hotel card then disclosed the slight difference of the names previously reported. Herr Voretzsch has left for Hankow.—Deuter.

SHANGHAI BAITISHER'S DEATH.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Frederick Claude Evans, of Messrs. Gaidbeck, McGregor & Co., which took place at Shanghai on February 3, from peritonitis. After serving in the London office of Messrs. Gaidbeck, McGregor, Mr. Evans came out to the Shanghai branch as assistant in 1909, and soon gained in esteem and popularity. He took a keen interest in the Fire Brigade and was appointed first assistant of the Mu Loong Company. He also took a leading part in戏剧.

He was a member of the Committee of St. Patrick's Society.

The deceased, who was only twenty-six years of age, was married in September, 1913, to Miss Boyd, of Shanghai, and the deepest sympathy will be felt for her in this sudden bereavement, as well as for the members of his family in England, his father—a retired Captain in the Royal Navy, his mother and sisters, who were expecting him on home leave in March.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "INDRACHIRI"

Will Depart on the 20th February, 1915.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

A Valuable Collection of
Antique China & Curios
(Just arrived from the North, be-
ing the property of the well-
known collector, Lah Von Kee).
THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on Saturday,

Friday & Saturday,
the 19th & 20th February,
1915, commencing each day at
2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms,
Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of
Antique China & Curios from
Sung to Ming Dynasties and
Kanghi to Towlkong Periods,
comprising:

5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue
and White Vases, Plates, Bowls,
Cups and Figures, etc.

Sang-de-boeuf Vases, white
"Goddess of Mercy" Ming.

Old Gold Inlaid Bronzes, Ming.

Fine Crystal Vases and Snuff
Bottles.

Porcelain and Agate Snuff
Bottles.

Green and Red Jade Ornaments.
Old Lacquered Screens with
5-coloured Decoration and Black-
wood Screens with Blue & White
& 5-coloured Kanghi & Kienlung
Porcelain Plaques, Porcelain
Pictures Inlaid in Wood, etc., etc.

Also

A Few Pieces of Finely Carved
Soochow Redwood.

N.B.—The Undersigned will
give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to
the genuineness of the articles
offered.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Wednesday, the
17th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the well-known
dealer, Lah Von Kee
Shanghai, to sell by Public
Auction on

MONDAY & TUESDAY,
the 8th & 9th March, 1915, com-
mencing each day at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms,

Duddell Street.

A Large and Valuable Collec-
tion of Antique China and
Curios.

(Full particulars will appear
later)

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Last Performance of

"THE GROTESQUES"

The Laughter-makers, From the Savoy Theatre, London.

TO-NIGHT

Friday, February 12th.

LAST AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

SPECIAL POPULAR PROGRAMME.

Prices \$3, \$2, \$1.

Curtain at 9.15 p.m. Booking at Moutrie's

THEATRE ROYAL,

HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH,

AT 9 P.M.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor,
Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and
Commodore Aistruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artistes, concluding with an
amusing Sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP."

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

BAND OF 25TH PUNJABIS

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Moberly, and Officers.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Thrilling Detective Picture
"FANTOMAS"

The False Magistrate
in 3 Parts—4,000 Feet Long.

Ragtime Duet "Hypnotizing Man,"

THE McCLEMENTS.

Nautical absurdity: Jack's Ashore

SLADE & DELMAR.

THE GREEK SLAVE DANCE:

THE SLAVE, Miss IRENE DELMAR

THE CAOLER, Mr. M. H. SLADE.

Comic, Historical & Interesting Films.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

the great dramatic story

"NEMESIS"

in 3 Parts—Length 4,000 Feet.

GREAT SUCCESS; GREAT SUCCESS;

of the talented London artiste.

MISS MAY CLARKE.

Saturday, 13th Feb.

"THE FATAL ENCHANTRESS."

in 5 parts—Length 8,000 Feet.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

(Being the property of the collectors, Kwong Yung & Co.)

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, the 1st, 2nd & 3rd March, 1915,

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms,

Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from

Sung to Ming Dynasties & Kanghi to Towlkong Periods,

comprising:

5-coloured, 3-coloured & Blue & White vases, plates, bowls,

cups & figures etc., etc.

Sang-de-boeuf vases, White "Goddess of Mercy" Ming.

Incense burners.

Large bronze vases, wine cups, incense burners, Sung.

Jade, agate & porcelain bottles.

Green & red Jade Ornaments.

Old Pekin cloisonne vases & incense burners.

Old lacquered screens with 5-coloured decoration &

blackwood screens with blue & white & 5 coloured Kanghi &

Kienlung porcelain plaques, pottery & porcelain pictures in-

laid in wood etc., etc.

also

Soochow red wood curio cabinets, side tables, flower

stands etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Thursday, the 25th February, 1915.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, January 29, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

肉食

	lbs.	cts.
Beef, Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	21	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	21	21
" Roast,—Shiu	19	19
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	16	16
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	22	22
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	33	33
" do,—Sirloin,—Ngau Lau	28	28
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	per set 12	12
Bullock's Brains—" No	each 50	50
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	60	60
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	\$1.20	120
Beef,—Ngau Tau	14	14
Heart,—Ngau Sun	22	22
Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	each 12	12
Feet,—Ngau Keuk	12	12
Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	20	20
Tail,—Ngau Moi	13	13
Liver,—Ngau Kon	6	6
Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	set \$1.20	120
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tsi-tau-heuk	26	26
Mutton Chop,—Young Pei Kwat	26	26
" Leg,—Young Pei	24	24
Shoulder,—Young Shau	27	27
" Saddle...	24	24
Pigs' Chittlings,—Chu Chong	per set 24	24
Brains,—Chu No	16	16
Feet,—Chu Keuk	14	14
Fry,—Chu Chap	16	16
Head,—Chu Tau	12	12
Heart,—Chu Sam	each 12	12
Kidney,—Chu Yiu	ib. 30	30
Liver,—Chu Kon	26	26
Pork, Chop,—Chin Pai Kwat	—	—
" Cured,—Ham Chiuk	30	30
" Leg,—Chu Pei	20	20
Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	set 60	60
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Young Tau Keuk	each 8	8
Heart,—Young Sam	12	12
Kidneys,—Young Yiu	ib. 27	27
Liver,—Young Kon	22	22
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai	22	22
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	27	27
Mutton,—Shang Young Yau	19	19
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	20	20
Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	22	22
Lard,—Chu Yau	22	22

POULTRY.

	lbs.	cts.
Chicken,—Kai Tsai	30	30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	30	30
Ducks,—Ap	24	24
Doves,—Pan Kai	18	18
Eggs,—Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton,—Kei	34	34
" Hainan,—Hei Nam Kai	28	28
Geese,—Ngo	24	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 30	30
" Hoilow,—Hoai How Pak Kap	25	25
Snipe,—Sha Tsui	each 23	23
Turkey, Cock,—Fo Kai Kong	lb. 65	65
" Hen, " " Nai	45	45

FISH.

	lbs.	cts.
Barbel,—Ka Yu	18	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	20	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	17	17
C		

DIARY OF WAR

COUNTRIES AT WAR.	
Germany	Britain.
	Russia.
Austria	France.
	Belgium.
Turkey	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED. Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men. Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong. Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong. Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong. Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

LAST MONTH. Jan. 1.—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel. Army Orders announce creation of new Armies.

Jan. 2.—Business interests in Washington protest against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

Jan. 3.—Allies in France and Belgium and Russians in Poland progress in spite of bad weather.

Jan. 5.—Russians follow up successes against Austrians and Turks by making many captures. Decisive Russian victory in Sary-Kamysh, entire Turkish Corps, including General Commanding, being captured, and another Corps pursued.

Jan. 6.—General Joffre congratulates Russia on her victory over the Turks, adding that the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory. Germany agrees to British proposal for an exchange of prisoners incapacitated from further service. Earl Kitchener delivers speech in the House of Lords expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

Jan. 7.—Arrest of Cardinal Mercier by Germany announced. Jan. 8.—Germans bombard Soissons and set fire to Law Courts. Germans reoccupy Burnhaupt at heavy cost to themselves. French official report discloses over one hundred examples of atrocious behaviour of Germans in France.

(Continued on page 10.)

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BÉNÉVUE." From LEITH, MIDDLEBRO', LONDON & STRAITS. CONSIGNEES of Cargo, are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 23rd Feb. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 17th inst. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIEB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1915.

NOTICES

In Assets, Income, Net Surplus, Business in Force, New Business the

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Is the leading Life Company of the Dominion. Outside of Companies issuing industrial policies, the Sun Life of Canada is doing the largest life business in the British Empire.

Funds Exceed £11,000,000.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA, DES VŒUX ROAD, (POWELL'S BLDG.).

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abramson, E. S.	Joseph S.M.
Anderson Mr. & Mrs.	Lee W.
Athol L.	Lambert Mr. & Mrs.
Anderson Geo. E.	H. A.
Huchthouse J. H.	Larmore Ed.
Brown Mr. & Mrs.	Lloyd G. T.
Brown G. R.	Louisa Mr. & Mrs.
Beckinsale L.	Mackintosh F. D.
Kingston W. D.	Martindale H. J.
Hollis Mrs. E. R.	Merritt Dr. & Mrs.
Black D.	Mothe C.
Bona, G. A.	Mehta B. K.
Bravick Mr. & Mrs.	Mereck J.
Bishop Mr. & Mrs.	Middleton G. S.
Coleman Dr. A. L.	Milner Mrs. James
Corbinssen M. S.	Mody J. H. N.
Dollar Mr. & Mrs.	Newton D.
Robert	Neighbour W. R.
Dowell W. A.	Clayton, W. E.
Foley Miss J. V.	Nicholson S.
Fox Mrs. A.	Pearson Mr. & Mrs.
Frye A. A.	Penning A. L.
Graham W. E.	Pinson A. V.
Harrison G. I.	Ramsey Mrs. R. A.
Hunt L. S.	Ranger Mr. & Mrs.
Hunter J.	Sassatini K.
Jackson Mr. & Mrs.	Scott A.
Wm.	Shires Mr. & Mrs.
Jones D. H.	Sibres Dr.
Joseph J.	Soper O. H.

King Edward Hotel.

Alison Mr. & Mrs.	King H. P.
Almond Mr. & Mrs.	Kraft Mr. & Mrs.
Arnold J.	Lauriston Mr. & Mrs.
Bettison Mr. & Mrs.	C.
W. H.	Luncox Miss
Briggs Mr. & Mrs.	Lanner J.
Brown G. W.	Mason C. F.
Budge W.	Murphy H.
Conrad A.	Pussino Mr. & Mrs.
Cross Mr. & Mrs. J. R.	Pearman Mr. & Mrs.
Gates Miss	H.
Crichton H. R.	Penning A. L.
Gross E. V.	Pinson A. V.
Cross D. T.	Ramsey Mrs. R. A.
Denison G. G.	Ranger Mr. & Mrs.
Diamonds R. A.	Sassatini K.
Duckworth F. F.	Scott A.
Foulds I. G. P.	Shires Mr. & Mrs.
Foy Mrs. A.	Sibres Dr.
Frye A. A.	Soper O. H.
Graham W. E.	Sylvester Mrs. S.
Harrison G. I.	Taylor F.
Hunt L. S.	Thompson Mrs.
Hunter J.	Thornton G.
Jackson Mr. & Mrs.	Underwood Mr. & Mrs.
Wm.	Mrs. J. H.

Grand Hotel.

Allen Mr. & Mrs.	Kellogg W. F.
Beattie R.	Roberts Capt.
Crew Mr. & Mrs.	Reynolds C. W.
Dunrich A.	Sanderson R.
Easton J.	Santos A.
Gibbs A. W.	Smith J.
Grant J.	Weisman C.
James B.	Wilson K.
Jonas B.	Wright S. H.
Kellogg Mrs.	

Kingscote Hotel.

Belliss Mr. & Mrs.	Reay, Miss F.
French Capt. & Mrs.	Reilly Mr. & Mrs.
Fowler Denton	Rowell P.
Gibb J.	Sally Mr. & Mrs.
Goughbourn V.	Shesto C.
Gould J.	Sinclair Mrs. A.
Gould Mrs. J.	Smith Jas. A.
Green L. M.	Smith W. H.
Grieths H. L.	Smyth Mrs. F.
Hall Capt. T. P.	Smyth R.
Hannibal Mr. & Mrs.	Sorenson A. J.
W. A.	Sorenson A. Z.
Harter G.	Square Miss A.
Hawthorn Mr. & Mrs.	Steckmett S.
A. C. M. G.	Stirling Miss L.
Hewitt Mr. & Mrs.	Swinton C. H.
Hodge W. J.	Taylor Capt. H. C.
Hough Mrs. H. H.	Watkins O. E.
Hunter R.	Well Mr. & Mrs. A.
Jones M. T.	Wenyon W. F.
Jonig Mr. & Mrs. J.	Wilson F. R.
Joseph R. M.	Wood G. G.
Joseph E. M.	Wright Mr. & Mrs.

Peak Hotel.

Armstrong Mr. & Mrs.	Keith Mrs. R. D.
W.	Lillian A. R.
Bernard Fleet Surg.	Michelmore Mr. & Mrs.
& Mrs. E. V.	
Bowen Major & Mrs.	Moss Mr. & Mrs.
Bowler Mrs.	Parsons Mr. & Mrs.
Carmichael Mr. & Mrs.	Perry Mr. & Mrs.
Mrs.	Plummer J. M. &
Cariwright	Pringle W. J.
Cassell Mr. & Mrs.	Pynn Major.
Coulson	Ralphs Mr. & Mrs.
Dutton J.	Roome Eng. Comdr.
Frithing Major	Sharp Miss.
Gibson Mr. & Mrs.	Sinchai A.
Hale B. A. Mr. & Mrs.	Skinner Miss.
Hall Lt.-Col. G.	Skott C.
Hazeland F. A.	Sorenson.
Hemming Mrs. W. G.	Smith Miss. Grant.
Hogg Mr. & Mrs. J.	Smith Mr. & Mrs.
Holbrander Mrs.	Smithy R.
Hindby H.	Smithy R.
Humphreys Major	Sninday.
Mrs. A.	St. Amory R.
Humphreys Mr. & Mrs.	Turner Mrs.
Mrs. W. G.	Walcott Mrs.
Iles Lt. Col. H.	Wallion Col. & Mrs.
Jeffreys H. U.	Wilton Col. & Mrs.
Jones Lee	Whitfield Capt. and
Johns Mrs. R.	Young.
Kiehl H.	

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN ASIATIC S. CO.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CHINESE PRINCE."

Captain H. J. Davis, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 17th inst. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD. OF PARIS.

We have taken over the Agency of the above Company formerly held by Messrs. Siemssen & Co. and are prepared to accept risks from this date.

CREDIT FONCIER
D'EXTREME-ORIENT,
Prince's Buildings.

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA &

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

We have taken over the agency of the above Company in Hongkong, and are now prepared to grant FIRE and MARINE policies of insurance at current rates.

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO.

3, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1915.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

MESSRS. CONSALEZ BROS.

PRESENT

THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COY.,
ON FEBRUARY 15TH,
IN EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE.

RECORD BOOKING.

Don't Miss the Musical Treat of the Season.

MONDAY 15th February.

Grand Opening Night.

"IL TROVATORE"

(English, The Troubadour.) Opera in Four Acts.

TUESDAY 16th February.

"LA TRAVIATA"

Opera in Three Acts.

Founded on Dumas' "Lady of the Camillas" but the Period is Changed to the time of Louis XIV.

Score by Giuseppe Verdi.

Prices: \$3.00 \$2.00 & \$1.00

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

GEO. LESLIE,

Advance Representative.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CONCERT

in aid of

LADY LUCARD'S

BELGIAN REFUGEES' FUND

By the Pupils of the

Commercial.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

(S.—SELLERS S.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL)

A Philippine Sugar Bill.
The Philippine Commission spent the greater part a recent session in the discussion of the Sugar Central Bill, one of the most important measures that have been brought before the Legislature at this present period of session. The bill originated in the Assembly, says the *Cable*, news, and in its original form provided that the government should operate centrals as well as provide funds for their operation by private corporations, these funds being in the nature of loans at interest and with a guarantee in the form of a mortgage in the land and the properties installed. The Commission has intended the bill so as to cut out the clause allowing the government to enter into the sugar central business and only allowing the loans of money for the purpose. Corporations are to be formed consisting of owners of sugar lands in the different sugar raising districts. During the session, Commissioner Mapa raised the question as to whether this would not be in contradiction to the provision of law prohibiting the formation of corporations to control more than a certain portion of land, but it was decided that that law did not have any reference to this matter as the sugar central would not control the land but a certain percentage of the crops raised on the land. The bill provided also for the appropriation of P.50,000 to be used for the clerical work of administration of the corporations thus formed to control the centrals, but on the motion of the Governor General this was reduced to P.25,000. The law provides that the cost of administration of a central shall be charged to the corporation controlling it and shall be refunded to the government. A great deal of this charge will be for the investigation of the titles to the lands concerned and the value and amount of the crops, and the feasibility of instituting the central.

Improvement in Chinese Government Finance.

Fortunately for all concerned, says the *N.C. Daily News*, the year opened with prospects of a good crop and general optimism with regard to the stability and powers of the Government. The farmers were not unwilling to pay the taxes which they had withheld almost since the outbreak of the revolution of 1911. As a matter of fact, provincial embarrassments were already being gradually relieved without external aid; and even at the close of 1913, practically all provinces had ceased clamouring for money from Peking. In spite of the temporary unsettlement caused by White Wolf and the fears of the third revolution, the officials in most parts of China were actively engaged in bringing order out of the chaos of three years. The first and most beneficial effort in this direction was the gradual redemption of the mass of paper money that had been issued by the authorities during the early months of the Republic. Two years of no taxes, and a fairly good volume of foreign trade during this period, had already made up for the losses consequent on the revolution; and the wonderful sustaining power of this country was seen when a normal state was resumed in about two years after one of the greatest changes known in its history. By the close of July, or before the outbreak of the European war, provincial administrations became, for the first time, self-supporting. Large amounts of paper money had already been redeemed, although depreciated in value. The various exchanges were brought to more or less a normal level, thus paving the way for a good trade. Some of the provinces were able to send money to Peking, so much so that beginning from March the Government was able to make but slight calls upon the balance of the sums remaining with the Quintuple Group Banks out of the Reorganization Loan. This enabled the Quintuple Group Banks to pay out practically all the outstandings on account of foreign losses sustained during the revolution of 1911 and the rebellion of 1913.

STOCK.	To-day's Prices	Number of Shares	Closing Value Up	1914. Par Paid Highest Lowest	1914. Highest 4th Feb. now	1915. Lowest 4th Feb. now	1915. Last Divid and Date
Banks.							
Hongkong & Shensi Banking Corp.	\$810 sa. £71	12,000 \$125 all	855 July. 700 Oct.	825 810	{ £2.3/- at ex. 1/10/94 equal to \$22.80 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14		
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	3473 b.	10,000 \$50 60	350 Dec. 365 Oct.	3473 3423	{ Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.		
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	1160 b.	10,000 £15 5	145 May 133 Jan.	160 160	{ Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912		
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ld.	\$820 b.	2,100 \$250 100	8473 April. 700 Oct.	\$820 \$815	{ Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913		
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	5225 b.	12,060 \$100 60	20 April. 1921 Jan.	225 215	{ Final of \$12 making \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913		
Fire Insurances.							
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	\$150 b.	20,000 \$100 20	160 July. 140 Oct.	150 150	\$10 for 1912		
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	\$395 b.	8,000 \$250 50	355 Feb. 368 April	395 390	\$27 for 1912		
Shipping.							
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ld.	\$66 b.	30,000 \$25 all	10 Jan. 53 Dec.	6 6	\$1 for 1906		
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	\$19 b.	20,000 \$50 all	36 Mar. 27/2 Nov.	29 29	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14		
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	10 b.	80,000 \$15 all	29/4 Jan. 22 Dec.	20 19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14		
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	566 s. { 60,000 £5 } all	79 Jan. 50 Sept.	66 66		{ Final of 3% making 6% on pre- ferred shares & 5% on de- ferred shares for year 1913		
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.	80/- £1	all 106/2 Feb. 70/ Sept.	80/- 80/-		{ Interim of 1/- a/c 1915 C. No. 23		
Stai Ferry Company, Ld.	\$37 b.	40,000 \$10 all	49 Mar. 40/ Nov.	37 37	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14		
Refineries.							
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	\$93 b.	20,000 \$100 all	96/ Feb. 70 Nov.	98 93	\$3 for 1912		
Linen Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	\$16 b.	7,000 \$100 all	31 Jan. 17 Dec.	16 14/6	\$3 for 1897		
Mining.							
Kailan Mining Admition	32/- £1	all 4/-	Feb. 33/6 Dec.	32/- 32/-	{ Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year end- ing 30/6/14		
Raub Australian Gold Min- ing Co., Ld.	510 b.	200,000 £1 all	310 Jan. 180 Nov.	310 3	1/2 for 1909		
Trough Mines Ltd.	25/6 b.	160,000 £1 all	39/ Feb. 19/6 Nov.	25/6 25/6	1/- mask. 7/6 a/c. 1913		
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.							
Hongkong & K.W.G. Co., Ld.	\$60 b.	60,000 \$50 all	89 Jan. 73 Nov.	69 69	\$3.50 for year 1913		
Hongkong & W'pon D Co., Ld.	\$57 b.	60,000 \$50 all	77 Jan. 53 Oct.	57/2 57/2	\$3 dividend for year 1913		
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	51 b.	66,700 t. 100 all	60 July 50 Dec.	51 51	Tls. 5 for 1913		
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	91 b.	66,000 t. 100 all	109 Jan. 82/4 Dec.	91 91	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913		
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.							
Anglo French Lands	91 b.	25,000 t. 100 t. 100	— July 120 Dec.	94 94	Tls. 6 on 29/2/10		
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	124 b.	12,000 \$50 25	128 July 120 Dec.	124 124	\$3.50 for half year ending 30/6/14		
H'kong Land Investment Co.	110 b.	50,000 \$100 all	117/2 July 98 Nov.	110 110	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14		
H'kong Land Investment Co.	110 b.	150,000 \$100 all	91/4 Jan. 7 Nov.	74 74	50 cents for 1913		
H'kong Land & Building Co., Ld.	41 ex div. £1	60,000 \$50 20	43/4 Jan. 44 Feb.	44 41	\$3 for 1914		
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld.	101 b.	78,000 t. 50 all	98 Dec. 89 Oct.	101 101	{ Interim of 5 p.c. for year end- ing 30/6/13		
Shanghai Lands	101 b.	12,500 \$50 all	73 June 66 Feb.	68/ 68/	\$2.25 for half year ending 31/12/14		
West Point Building Co., Ld.	681 b.	12,500 \$50 all	73 June 66 Feb.	68/ 68/	\$4.00 for 7 months ending 31/12/14		
H'kong Central Estates	95 b.	10,000 \$100 all	— —	95 95			
Cotton Mills.							
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	131 b.	20,000 t. 50 all	138 July 125 May	131 130	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14		
H'kong Cotton Co.	6.10 b.	125,000 \$10 all	83/4 Mar. 7 June	6.10 6	50 cents 31/7/08		
Kung Yik	113/4 b.	75,000 t. 10 all	143 Jan. 11 Mar.	11/4 11/4	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14		
Laou Kung Mow	72 b.	8,000 t. 100 all	110 Feb. 70 May	75 72	Tls. 12 for 1913		
Shanghai Cottons	1.84 b.	49,000 t. 50 all	135 Feb. 70 Nov.	84 84	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13		
Miscellaneous.							
China Borneo Company, Ld.	\$11 b.	60,000 \$10 all	12 May 10 Dec.	11 11	\$1.20 for 1913		
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	\$4 b.	50,000 \$5 all	4/4 July 4 April	4 4	6% for year ending 28/2/06		
Do. (Spec. shares)	7.95 b.	200,000 \$10 all	9 Jan. 7 Nov.	7.95 7.95	70 cts. for 1913		
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ld.	835 b.	40,000 \$10 6	39/ June 35 Aug.	35 35	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14		
Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	51/4 b.	400,000 \$10 all	6.90 Jan. 5 Dec.	51/4 51/4	40 cts. for 1914		
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	51/4 b.	90,000 \$10 all	49 Jan. 36 Nov.	37 37	\$1.80 per share for 1913		
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	140 b.	5,000 \$20 all	21/2 July 174 Dec.	190 190	Interim of \$21 a/c 1914		
Hongkong Ice Company, Ld.	190 b.	5,000 \$20 all	25 June 22 Apr.	25 25	\$2 for 1913		
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	22 b.	60,000 \$10 all	13/ July 7/ Feb.	51/4 51/4	{ Final div. of 6d. making 7d. per share for 1913		
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	510 b.	325,000 5/- all	13/ July 7/ Dec.	5.10 5.10	Interim of 1/- making T. 2. a/c 1913		
Langkats	40 b.	250,000 g. 10 all	64/ Mar. 28 Dec.	40 40	{ 80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14		
Peak Tramway Co., Ld.	10 b.	25,000 \$10 all	10/ Jan. 91/ Dec.	10 10	None		
Philippines Ld.	5 b.	75,000 \$10 all	— —	5 5	\$1.50 for 1910.		
H. Price & Co., Ld.	66 b.	13,200 \$50 all	— —	6 6	None		
Societés Pulpes et Papier	20 b.	20,000 \$5 all	500 June 4 Nov.	4/4 4/4	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14		
Series du Tonkin	4 b.	50,000 \$10 all	23/4 Feb. 17 Jan.	18 17	\$1.00 per share for year end- ing 31/12/14		
Steam Laundry Co., Ld.	4 b.	50,000 \$10 all	500 Feb. 17 Jan.	18 17	70 cts. for 1913		
Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	17 b.	50,000 \$10 all	81/ April 6/9 Dec.	7 7	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30/6/14		
Watson and Co., Ld.	87 b.	90,000 \$10 all	81/ April 6/9 Dec.	6 6	61/2 Interim a/c year 31/8/14		
William Powell, Limited.	861/2 b.	2,100 \$7 all	91/ Jan. 6/2 Dec.	6 6			
S. C. Morning Post	129 b.	6,000 \$55 all	30 June 29 Dec.	29 29			

WRIGHT & HORNBY.
Share and General Brokers.

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of Page 8).

Jan. 9.—Announced that the Russians in Bokovina have advanced 80 miles in a week and reached the chain separating Bokovina from Huangtien.

Jan. 10.—British Reply to U.S. Note published; Britain undertakes to interfere with neutral trade only when such trade is not bona fide.

Jan. 11.—Sixteen German aeroplanes seen over the Channel make for Dunkirk and drop 30 bombs, doing but little damage. Germans severely punished both east and west.

Jan. 12.—Russian successes in the Caucasus continue, two Turkish companies being captured.

Jan. 13.—Small-pox, cholera and typhoid raging in Austria. Roumania decides to enter the Concert of the Triple Entente by the middle of February.

Jan. 14.—King George confers honours on the Grand Duke Nicholas and other Russian generals. Germans secure partial success at Soissons, capturing a number of French prisoners with guns.

Jan. 15.—The British in a brilliant engagement capture a German position near La Barrege, capturing many prisoners. Union forces occupy Ramasse Drift and Swakopmund. Russians continue to drive German cavalry towards Thorn.

Jan. 16.—Russians bayonet an entire Turkish regiment in the Caucasus. French Socialists declare in favour of a continuation of the war until the victory of the Allies is complete. Allies make substantial progress at many points.

Jan. 17.—Russians seize important Kurlibaba Pass in the Carpathians, bordering on Transylvania.

Jan. 18.—Announced that after three days' fighting the Russians register complete success over the Turks at Karagun, annihilating their rearguard and pursuing the remnant of the army. Herr Kuehn resigns post of Secretary to the German Treasury.

Jan. 19.—Two German aeroplanes captured near Bar-le-Duc. German ships drop bombs on Yarmouth and King's Lynn, killing two men and two women and damaging property.

Jan. 20.—Russian destroyer sinks twelve Turkish merchantmen near Arkhave. Fierce fighting in France.

Jan. 21.—General Fulkehayn resigns post as German Minister for War, being succeeded by General Wild von Hohenborn. British steamer Durward sunk by German submarine near the mouth of the Meuse.

Jan. 22.—Announced that Allies have made good general progress in past three days, despite severe German attacks. British naval seaplanes drop bombs on German submarines and guns at Zeebrugge.

Jan. 23.—Announced that Germans attempted to pierce British line at St. Omer, advancing in massed formation, but were

"KILL ALL YOUR PRISONERS."

German Barbarity Now Proved Officially.

The French Consulate General notifies us that General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, has issued an army order, dated December 17, in which he declares:—"We have proof that a lieutenant commanding the seventh company of the 112th Bavarian Infantry Regiment communicated to his men the following order, issued by the general commanding the 55th brigade of the 14th Bavarian Corps: Henceforth no prisoners will be made. All prisoners must be put to death, and the wounded, with or without arms, must also be put to death. No living men must be left behind us. This order was carried out, as interrogations of German prisoners proved that numbers of French prisoners were shot dead."

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POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' papers any but bona fide convalescents' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels. All prisoners must be put to death, and the wounded, with or without arms, must also be put to death. No living men must be left behind us. This order was carried out, as interrogations of German prisoners proved that numbers of French prisoners were shot dead."

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office all correspondence posted in Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hong Kong.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE, THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTEVIDEO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France & Tsingtao.

The Public are informed that Gold and Silver in Coin or Bullion & Paper Money cannot be accepted for transmission through the Post without a permit issued by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports.

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions of gallons during the month of June, 1915.

Tytan 1914 1915
Tytan Intermediate 1914 1915
Tytan 1914 1915
Tytan Intermediate 1914 1915
Tytan 1914 1915
Wong-nai 1914 1915
Storage in MILLIONS AND DECIMALS GALLONS:

Total 1914 1915
Consumption 1914 1915
Estimated population 1914 1915
Consumption per head per day 1914 1915
The Director of Analysis' report shows that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department, W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

repulsed with heavy losses. Dutch fishermen report having seen a Zeppelin flounder at sea.

Jan. 24.—Russians continue to rout Turks. German naval raid on English coast intercepted; German cruiser Blucher sunk and two battle-cruisers seriously damaged; no British ships lost.

SILIMPONON COAL, BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Chenan, Br. ss. 1,357. W. L. Jones, 11th Inst.—Shanghai, 7th Inst., Gen. & S. K.

Daiji Maru, Jap. ss. 846. S. Kanato, 11th Inst.—Swatow, 10th Inst., Gen. & S. K.

Yanting, Br. ss. 1,424. S. Mayrick, 12th Inst.—Calcutta, 21st ult., Gen. & J. M. & Co.

Tilantang, Dut. ss. 8,383. N. V. Wyk Jurassen, 12th Inst.—N. Java, 4th Inst., Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Kaga Maru, Jap. ss. 2,444. L. Ito, 11th Inst.—Dairen, 4th Inst., Gen.—M. B. Co.

Oriental, Br. ss. 3,083. A. L. Valentini, 12th Inst.—Shanghai, 8th instant, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Shachsing, British ss. 1,307. Tuckett, 12th Inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Kaito Maru, Jap. ss. 2,084. Y. Yamamoto, 11th Inst.—Fuchow, 6th inst., Gen.—U. S. K.

Kamo Maru, Jap. ss. 5,292. R. Shimizu, 12th Inst.—Yokohama, 7th Inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Hainching, Br. ss. 1,267. W. C. Passmore, 11th Inst.—Swatow, 10th instant, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Tean, Br. ss. 1,350. H. Walker, 12th Inst.—Manila, 6th Inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Chihli, Br. ss. 1,643. R. W. Lloyd, 11th Inst.—Swatow, 10th Inst., Ballast—R. & S.

Saito Maru, Jap. ss. 3,333. Saitow, 12th Inst.—Manila, 8th Inst., Gen.—O. S. K.

Mongolia, Am. ss. 8,750. E. R. Master, 12th Inst.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. S. C.

Kwongtung, Br. ss. 1,428. W. F. Bidard, 12th Inst.—Swatow, 11th instant, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hoihow, Br. ss. 850. W. F. Freer, 12th Inst.—Fukoh, 11th Inst., Gen.—B. & S.

DEPARTED.

February 11.

Salahadii for Singapore
Sabonies for San Francisco
O Moon for Macao

Hongwan 1 for Penang via Amoy

Lichow for Shanghai

Wakamatu Maru for Moji

Haitan for Foochow via Amoy

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

February 12.

Eiger for Daly

February 13.

Chihli for Saigon

Kwongassing for Canton

Chinese Prince for New York via S'pore

Kaijo Maru for Foochow via Swatow

Chienan for Canton

Shoabang 1 for Canton

Hialang for Swatow

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. Kaijo Maru from Foochow—Mr. ...

Per ss. Obanan from Shanghai—Mrs. Meggett, Mrs. McLure, Mrs. Campbell, Messrs. Dickey, Brand, Capt. Barrett

Per ss. Kamo Maru from Yokohama—Rev. & Mrs. F. Rawlinson, Dr. A. H. Woods, Messrs. J. H. Arnold, Jay, Sang, Leo-Yung, Tu, M. Imai, H. Timura, Chin Ching-Yuen, R. Macgregor, J. G. Lock, O. R. Buckell, J. Johnstone, W. G. Pirie, F. R. Vida, T. Young, Chou, Chong, Ting, O Miura, M. Kadono, Ri, M. Myo, Morimoto, K. Matsui, G. Tomita, Kun-Yang-choe

Per ss. Oriental from Shanghai—Dr. J. Todd, J. N. Wright, Dr. F. Old, Dr. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Bigler, Al. Sing, M. T. & Miss. Ezra, A. G. Stephen, J. S. Gubay, Mrs. F. Basilia, Hawkins

Per ss. Mongolia from San Francisco—Miss F. Davis, Miss. A. Deneering, Miss. H. Good, Gon Lin-tom, Mr. & Mrs. G. Lee, Miss P. N. Los, O. T. Lee, Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Mohler, Master J. Mohler, Rev. & Mrs. A. H. Page, S. A. Rawson, Mr. & Mrs. O. Q. Hart, Dr. & Mrs. D. A. Smith, O. Sprinkle, Miss F. Fenlon, Miss. E. Weaver, Y. Hon, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Shields, M. Russell, W. Russell, J. Muir, Mrs. J. Muir

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